BATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion wish to have rejected articles returned, y must in all cases send stamp for that purpose

A Much More Serlous Danger.

In its discussion of the public statues of ew York city, the World expresses an easily be imagined. nion which applies to a far larger quesn than that of the proposed statue to n. ARTHUR, which has called it forth:

"Standing where they do they are daily advertise souts of the ignorance and lack of taste which have emiralled the municipal Government. It has been the ad practice to permit almost anyhedy to erect in pubplaces almost any costly thing that purported to be a statue, however monstrons it might be."

orted adversely to the ARTHUR statue out a desire to establish a more fitting standd of municipal art in New York.

But compared with another objectionable mument, the Arrnva statue is but a Imerican Museum of Natural History ment of Public Parks for adding to juries which he has sustained. the Museum building in Manhattan most important structure provided for by the city Government, which, as in the case of designs for statues, were duly referred to the established authority in such matters, the Landscape Architect, They proposed such an amazing violation of the plan upon which the city had already built, and such an architectural monstres Ity in addition, that the Landscape Architect repullated them with an wouted emphaale in these words:

There is no attempt to make the architectural lines of the lecture had coincide with those of the existing stilding, with which it is wholly incongruous. In by indement the architectural proposition, as thus presented, is no awa ward in design that the result, if secuted, will be discreditable to the city."

This certainly should have been a conclu live guide to subsequent action. Yet, so Intent were the gentlemen dominant among the Trustees upon carrying out the idea which without warrant they had formed independent of the lines laid down for continuing the building, that they pressed and obtained in their own favor, through Influences as foreign to the merits of a public scheme as any that ever attended the erection of a statue, a rejection of the Landscape Architect's positive veto. They are now preparing to make of a public building. which should be an honor to the city and an expression of the ability and intelligence of its administration, a vulgar and discred-Itable absurdity in architecture and a humiliation and insult to the building already erected. The change here intended is opposed by objections vastly greater and moreurgent than any that can be brought against the entire list of statues in the task of providing additional accomlations for the natural history exhibits begun over again, with all the assoelated interests, public and private, knowing and respecting their place, and working logether, with the public interest standing Bret in consideration at every step.

Wherever the duty now lies of protecting the city from this wholly unnecessary and unwarrantable Imposition, it should performed, promptly and vigorous-Wherever the opportunity exists resisting it, unless all idea of autifying the city and of building it up with some understanding of the meanartistic learning and cultivation is to be thrown away, it should be embraced without reserve. The impropriety is manifest. New York should not be the victim of it.

The City Hall.

The removal of the City Hall building is bably inevitable. The preservation of probably inevitance. The probably inevitance. every consideration of civic pride and sound methetic or historical sentiment

It would be better if the building could be preserved in its present site, retaining Its individuality. But rather than merge it into a new architectural system, wherein it would lose its own monumental character and serve only to hamper the architoct of 1892 and restrict the free development of his design for the new municipal ulldings, it is decidedly better that the old City Hall should go elsewhere.

Wherever it goes and to whatever use it to put, the building need not be set up again with absolute fidelity to its present ondition. What would be gained by preserving the painted sandstone of the north elevation? What would be gained by perpetuating the blunders of the restored upola, or other defects of detail which were dopartures from the original design? Is there any better place to which it can

go than the site now occupied by the old roton Reservoir? In there any better use to which it can be

put than as a home for the great TILDEN fbrary of the future?

A Strange Plant.

Mr. WILLIAM J. PLANT represents the First Assembly district of Kings county in the Legislature. People that do strange things may properly be designated as trange men. For a similar reason we charize this gentleman as a strange Plant. He has introduced in the Assembly a

re remarkable bill entitled an act "relatto personal injuries and the preservaof testimony thereof." It is bad enough ow to be the involuntary witness of some ing serious and possibly fatal injuries to a suman being: but this bill will place the unhappy witnesses of such an occurrence

in a sorrier plight than ever. Whenever anybody is injured by the act of any common carrier of human begins Mr. PLANT's bill declares that it shall be the duty of the common carrier to take in writing the full names of all persons witnessing the occurrence, and their places of residence, and that the common carrier must also have the conductor, or other person in charge of the vehicle causing the injury, make a report in writing in regard to the occurrence, the number of ersons injured, and any other fact con-scted with the accident. This report, with the names of the witnesses, is to be filed in the office of the County Clerk not more than forty-eight hours after the accident, and the County Clerk must record the instrument in a book, for which service he shall be entitled to charge at the rate of ten

ats for each person named in the paper. Up to this point the bill is simply burome upon the common carrier; but bow we come to the head and front of its ending. It goes on to say:

"Such witnesses shall not be examined before trial or asked to make any statement or deposition by any such except upon due and proper notice, manely. If by a relired corporation, person or persons causing the lojury, due personal notice of not less than three Says must be served upon the party or parties injured;

to for any purpose upen the trial."

The effect of such an enactment would be practically to prohibit any effort in behalf of the plaintiff or defendant in a negligence suit, to obtain a written account of the occurrence from the witnesses without first nforming the opposing litigant of the intention to procure such information. A more senseless or absurd restriction upon the freedom of action of persons who are suitors or who are sued in our courts cannot

But the further we go the worse Mr PLANT'S bill becomes. Any person witnessing an accident caused by a common carrier, who, at the request of the carrier or person injured, shall refuse to give his name and address, shall forfeit for each offence a penalty of fifty dollars. Any common carrier neglecting The World also commends the attitude of to get the names and addresses of the the Advisory Art Committee, which has re- persons witnessing an accident and neglecting to file the same with the report required by the act, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to each person injured. Finally, this penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars may be recovered obble to a boulder. The trustees of the by the party injured, in the same suit in which he seeks to recover damages against lately presented plans to the Depart- the common carrier for the physical in-

According to the list of members of the square, at present the largest and Legislature printed in the various almanaes and other works of reference, Mr. WILLIAM J. PLANT is a business manager. This bill indicates that there is one sort of business which he has not yet learned to manage very well, and that is the business of legislating intelligently for the people of the State of New York.

Sustain Minister Stevens!

At the request of the Hawaiian provisional Government our Minister has consented to protect it from violent assault, while abstaining from any interference with the civil administration. If there were reasons for apprehending an uprising on the part of the native or Portuguese element of the population, it is clear that the provisional regime had to seek protection somewhere; and whence could it be sought with so much propriety as from the power which had been formally invited to

As there is no cable between Honolulu and our Pacific coast, it was impossible for Minister STEVENS to telegraph for instructions. He had to act on his own judgment in view of the existing exigencies. It is also probable that he had to set promptly, if at all. It was by the moral influence of vigor and decision that he could hope to avert a revolt against the newly established order, for the material this city. It should be abandoned, and force at his disposal is very small. He certainly deserves no word of blame in advance of full information regarding the circumstances under which he acted, and, if it be shown that he prevented a sanguinary revolution, he merits the hearty approbation of his countrymen.

The whole civilized world expects the United States to assert at least a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands, if it does not at once proceed to declare them American territory. Against such a proceeding no word of protest has been uttered by any of the powers. At the worst, then, Minister STEVENS has simply done in the interest of Hawalian peace and order what presently must have been done in the name of a wise and patriotic policy by our Government at Washington.

The Hoisting of the Flag in Hawaii. Although the protectorate established by Minister STEVENS over the Sandwich Islands similar act in behalf of Great Britain half a century ago, the two cases have remarkable points of difference.

No sooner had King KAMEHAMEHA III. ceded the islands to the commander of the Carysfort than he sent a protest to President Tyles, dated March 10, 1843, against his own act. He said he had thrown him self upon the generosity of Great Britain. under the coercive measures of Lord GEORGE, and he therefore begged the United States to induce Queen Victoria not to take advantage of his helpiessness. As is well known, Mr. WERSTER promptly objected to any control of a European power over the Sandwich Islands, and a few months later the Earl of ABERDEEN, in be half of the British Government, disavowed the attempted protectorate as having been

made wholly without authority. In the present instance the de facto Gov ernment of Hawall, after its recognition by the representatives of all the foreign powers at Honolulu, urgently applied to the American Minister to hoist the Stars and Stripes over Honolulu. In 1843 the act of accepting a protectorate had been compulsory; in 1893 it was voluntary, and it originated with the sland Government. Indeed that Government had already sent a commission to Washington to secure permanent annexa tion, so that the petition for temporary protection by the United States was almost a natural sequence of the other important act. We cannot conceive of the provisional Government of Hawaii now sending a protest either to Washington or London, complaining that its request for a protectorate had been obtained under coercive meas ures; and this is the essential difference between the pending conditional cession

and the one of fifty years ago. There are other points for consideration in the act of Minister STEVENS. Capt. WILTSE of the Boston "approved and executed" the proclamation, as his addendum to it shows; and his was the only war ship in the harbor. The provisional Government did not know and could not know what other vessels of other nationalities might hurry to the scene and what instructions they might bring. But, having taken the decisive step of applying for annexation to the United States, it felt that its main reliance against any possible counterrevolution, whether instigated by European powers or otherwise, must be the American

The white population of Hawaii is derived from many nations. The Americans certainly outnumber the English, and also outnumber the Germans; but the Portugues far exceed all three, with the French added The extemporized military force comprises a considerable number of Portuguese, and with the rather motley character of its own armed supporters, the provisional Govern ment might well have felt some anxiety as to whether these could be relied upon. Should the followers of the deposed Queen make a bold effort for the support of the

combined European powers, or even seek

to undermine by bribery the military force of the provisional Government, its complications would be greatly increased. It was not judicious to recite in a public proclamation the reasons which induced the provisional Government to apply to Minister STEVENS for protection, but we may as-

sume that potent reasons existed. An envoy from the deposed Queen, Mr. NEUMAN, now on his way from San Francisco to Washington, has thrown a light on this matter. He is reported to have said that the provisional Government discovered that the Portuguese, whom they had armed and drilled as guards, had become dissatisfied, and talked openly of joining forces with the natives to restore the Queen. It was then, according to this version of the affair, that, in place of attempting to disband its Portuguese forces, representing the most numerous nationality among the white residents, the provisional Government applied for the protection of the United States Minister, backed by Capt. WILTSE's blue jackets and marines. As coming from the Queen's representative, this story has a palpable suggestiveness, but, whether true or not, it illustrates the possible nature of the motives that may have led to the protectorate.

If we go back to the overthrow of Queen LILIUOKALANI we shall find her protest setting forth that she had vielded to the armed forces of the United States. Her actual dethronement was due rather to the act of the foreign residents. But at least some of those who might resist the provisional Government would hesitate to attack the fing of the United States. That fing has certainly increased the stability of the provisional Government, and now the discussion of what shall be done with Hawali can proceed with as much deliberation as Congress may desire.

Judge Gresham.

The erring-brother experiment, we believe, has not been tried by any maker of Cabinets since the late Mr. HAYES called Judge David M. KEY from the bosom of the Democracy into the Republican council chamber, sixteen years ago next month.

That experiment was not satisfactory either to Republicans or to Democrats, but Judge KEY was not the man that Judge GRESHAM is. Independently of political considerations, WALTER QUINTON GRESHAM would be valuable to any Administration.

Everybody may not remember that he has held two Cabinet offices already. He has been Postmaster-General, and he has been Secretary of the Treasury. The latter post he held for four days under President ABTHUR, immediately after the death of Judge Folger. Both as Postmaster-General and as Secretary of the Treasury he was a Republican Stalwart of the Stalwarts.

Everybody may not remember, also, that Judge Gresham was a strong supporter of the third term for Gen. GRANT in 1890. As a Stalwart and imperialistic Republican, he saw no objection to the election of a President who had already occupied the White House for eight years.

The conversion of Judge GRESHAM to gennine, true blue Democracy is perhaps one of the most distinguished services that Mr. CLEVELAND has yet rendered to his party. But we refuse utterly to accept as an explanation of Judge GRESHAM's present status the statement lately put forth by the Brooklyn Eagle, and here subjoined:

"If GROVER CLEVELAND has offered the place to Walter Q. GREENAM, and the latter has accepted it, the country may be sure that the circumstances constraining bot were such as duty and patriotism alone dictated.

"The Eagle takes pleasure in saying that Judg DESERME made his support of CLEVELAND in 1892 conditional on the proof to him that Mr. CLEVELAND, at the Victoria Hotel dinner, deled and subjupated the Tammany men, instead of bargaining with them.

"The proof was furnished. Then came out his letter of support, which otherwise never would have been

This would, indeed, be mighty interesting and provocative, if it were true. But it is a poor compliment, both to the Hon. WALTER Q. GRESHAM and to the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, to assert that the distinguished ex-Republican and GRANT thirdtermer was won to the Democracy by any moonshine so thin and shimmery.

Good News From the Parnellites.

One of the most forcible speeches delivered during the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was made on Thursday by Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND in favor of releasing all the Irishmen confined in English prisons for complicity in the criminal use of dynamite. Mr. REDMOND did not seek to palliate the crimes of which those prisoners had been convicted, but he insisted that the offences were political rather than personal, and that an act of amnests should commend itself to a Government disposed to treat Ireland with equity and generosity. It is noteworthy that every Irish member of Parliament, whether Par nelliteor McCarthyite, voted for the amendment favoring the release of the dynamiters; and that every Gladstonian and Unionist voted against it. It follows that the grouping of parties on this division has nothing to do with their relative positions

toward the question of home rule. Nothing, indeed, could be more absurd than the notion that Mr. REDMOND and his eight Parneilite colleagues would refuse to accept the Home Rule bill, unless they could extort from Mr. GLADSTONE a release of prisoners, which they would have still less hope of wresting from a Unionist Government. We have always, indeed, taken for granted that Mr. REDMOND is much too sagacious a man to refuse an installment of the powers of self-rule which his country covets, merely because it falls short of what he thinks Ireland deserves. On the contrary, as an intelligent follower of Mr. PARNELL, he would do precisely what his chief did in 1896-take all he can get and then use it as a lever with which to get more. We are glad, nevertheless, to have, with reference to Mr. REDMOND's intentions, the explicit and trustworthy testimony of one of his near friends, Mr. EDWARD O'FLAHERTY of this city. According to Mr. O'FLAHERTY, the Parnellite leader in his recent letters has not said a word in condemnation of the coming Home Rule bill. but, on the contrary, has declared the purpose of supporting Mr. GLADSTONE.

In view of the determination of both factions of the Irish Nationalist party to accept the Gladstonian bill, the officers of the American Home Rule League must regret the manifesto in which, relying on the au thenticity or a professed advance draft of the measure, they proceeded to denounce and reject it. They ought to have remembered Mr. PARNELL's warning, that half a loaf is better than no bread.

Time was when the mercantile marine of our country-stanch, swift, and proud were the ships of that old-time marine-was constructed almost exclusively in the shippards of the Atlantic seaboard. In our times the greater part of all our ships are built in the shippards of the great lakes. This year we have the most pleasing reports of activity in the yards of Buffalo. Detroit. Cleveland. To-

busy days in all of them, and a good many of the builders cannot take any more orders for the year. We have not yet heard whether Cleveland is ahead of all its rivals this year, as it was last year; but we shall maintain that it is, until we get sworn reports from West Superior, the breeding place of the great American whale-back. We are proud of our lake shipbuilders. They are enterprising and suggestive; they have plenty of capital; they give employment to thousands of skilful workmen; they build ships that are profitable to the builders and to the owners: they build as good, though not as big, wooden ships as are built in Maine for the Atlantic service, and as good, though not as big, steel ships as are built anywhere. They have not the foreign competition that our seaboard shipbuilders have. We can let then know, however, that we expect to get ahead of the foreigners before or very soon after the end of this century, in the first half of which there were American ships on all the seas of the world. When the two great new ocean steamships that are now in course of construction at Philadelphia for the new American line are launched, we will show mankind, including the English, Germans, French, and Italians, where America stands. These two new liners will not be the last of the kind built here. We expect to launch a hundred of them before the boys who are now at school have grown to manhood.

We commend the report of the Park Department Advisory Art Committee upon the ARTHUR statue. The work is a portraiture of ARTHUR, but it is first a monument to that severity of machine-made commonplace which reflects no ray suggestive of artistic imagination. The character and importance of Gen. ARTRUR are fully worthy of some public memorial, but when it is proposed to employ for that purpose the medium of statuary, the statue must be able to justify itself before the eye of art, independent of the man it repre-

We are constantly obtaining new and important material concerning the political and military history of our civil war, 1861-'65, the action and purpose of public leaders, Union and Confederate, the performances of army commanders, the conduct of campaigns or battles, the objects sought on certain occa-sions, the effect of the legislation or the polley that was adopted at times, the influence of particular individuals, the relative ability of men who were prominent during the struggle. the attitude of parties under critical circumstances, the changes of popular sentiment North and South, the cause of successes or failures, the negotiations that were begun or sought for, the foreign operations of the diplomatic agents of both belligerents, and many other things that have been the subject of dispute for over a quarter of a century, and that have been much misunderstood.

During the past ten years a great deal has been added to our knowledge of the more intricate passages of the history of the war, and a good many things have been brought to light that must have modified or altered some of the judgments that had pre viously been formed.

The earlier books of the history of the war

need revision in many particulars. Indeed, it is hardly yet possible to write the history of the war with precision or with fairness to all who were engaged in it. We shall in course of time, have still more light upon several of its important features, and upon the deeds and the manœuvres of a number of the men who were more or less notable during that period of danger and strife, that tremendous period in our country's annals. The true and just history of that period, and of those who were then the actors on both sides. must yet be prepared for posterity.

The latest reports from Mr. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER'S African expedition indicate that his ascent of the Tana River was not exactly a pleasure trip. A steamboat was not a part of the young explorer's equipment. Though in 1891 a little steamer ascended the river for 350 miles. CHANLER had only a flotilla of canoes to carry stores while his caravan trudged along the banks, so overgrown with forest in places as to be almost impassable.

In spite of the fevers from which CHANLER and Lieut. von Höhnen had suffered, it is gratifying to hear that they had lots of energy left and had added a new and important feature to their undertaking. With seventy pick-Hamere on the middle Tana for a five weeks' tour. Every foot they travel in that part of Galla Land will be virgin territory as far as explorers are concerned. This important detour was not contemplated in CHANLER'S original plans.

We have characteristic illustrations of England's way of dealing with feeble Governments in the Venezuelan news which we print from time to time. Since England seized the Venezuelan gold fields near the mouth of the Orinoco and added them to the territory of British Guiana, the Caracas authorities have been in constant fear of further en-croachments. When they protested against the seizure the British fleet near the Orinoco was strengthened; when they threatened to assert Venezuelan rights a force of British treops was ordered to the gold fields; when tried to enter into negotiations with the Foreign Office in London they were informed that the British claim would be maintained: when they made inquiry if England would be willing to submit th juestions in dispute to arbitration, they had to wait long for the answer, which, when it ame. reduced them to discouragement. Thus things have gone along ever since the seizure till this time. Meanwhile British companies are working the gold fields claimed by Venez uela. British troops are near the Venezuelan frontier. British men-of-war are in the water of the Orinoco, and the British Guiana Court of Policy is on the alert at Georgetown.

Just at this time the Venezuelans are indulging in a little hope. They have heard from London that Lord ROSKBERY is willing to enter into negotiations with them, and they have learned that the Government of the republic of Colombia has joined Venezuela in protesting against British encroachments on

We think that we can with safety foretell the result of this prolonged dispute and of any negotiations that may be entered into between Lord Rosenery and President Chesro. our opinion. England will continue to hold the rich region which she has seized as part of the territory of her colony in Guiana; England will give notice to the Venezuelan Minister in London that, while she has the highest respect for the Venezuelan Government, and while she has given due consideration to the papers presented in behalf Venezuela, she has been brought to the conclusion that the Venezucian claim is inadmissible: England will hold her military and naval forces within view of Venezuela; England will give suitable directions to the Court of Policy in Georgetown; England will renew her hopes for the maintenance of peace and friendship with Venezuela; England will coninue to protect the British companies that are working the gold mines: and England will give the Caracas Government to understand that she has yet other claims against Venezuela which it may be necessary to enforce.

What can a weak power like Venezuela do under the circumstances, even if backed by another weak power like Colombia? cannot do anything.

Milleunlum Ode.

The voice that through Tara-ra's halls it as boom-de-ayed so long. It as gone to sea where Annie calls, And joined McCinty's throng. There by a long lost cord they're bound. It pulled Pat Dudy's cart. In cradies of the deep-rocked sound, Asleep, never to part.

Only a pansy to bedeck. The graves all kept sea-green. Where willie wanders mid the wrock, And thinks what might have been. "What! such a doom my soug befallst I well believe it, for The worse that through Ta-re-ra's halls

REMEDY FOR COAL EXPORTION.

The Indicted Coal Beniers of Bochester, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That the coal dealers have themselves combined does not warrant the State socialism that is proposed to supersede them. Another remedy will be found for this filegal combination. It is in the prompt, thorough, and impartial enforcement of laws against conspiracies.

The patriotic and intelligent Grand Jury of Monros county only a few days ago brought in eighteen indictments against as many local coal dealers of Rochester for illegal combinations under the laws against conspiracy. The Grand Jury at the same time made a further presentment of the coal miners and railroad owners whose illegal combination primarily raised the price of coal. The fault of Rochester coal dealers lay not in putting up the price of coal, which they had to do, but in attempts to boycott those who sold under the price of the local combination, or otherwise rain their business. These larger conspirators who are mainly responsible for high prices of coal by their combinations to restrict production are

mainly responsible for high prices of coal by their combinations to restrict production are coutside Monroe county jurisdiction. But the Dictrict Attorney of New York will have the facts presented to the Grand Jury of this county brought before him, and so will the authorities of various other localities whore these illegal deeds were done.

Conspiracy is new unfortunately among the most common crimes in the calendar. The fact is of serious, social import. It shows clearly the increasing ilerceness of outsiness rivairies which make free competition every year more difficult. What shall be the remedy? Shall the State enact new laws surpressing private business and taking it in its own hands? That is the advice proposed by many. It will not be taken by Democrats. When Thomas Jefferson was told that men were outfit to govern them selves, the biandly asked where could be found a race of angels lit to govern them. If the State is to cure the evils of private business rivairy, who, then shall cure the greater evils that will result when the State exceeds the simple functions that properly belong to it? So sure as licenses to sell coal are required, the business will soon become a monopoly of the most odious character.

While the Monroe Grand Jury was considering the indictment of Rochester coal dealers the Court of Appeals was preparing a decision confirming the conviction of James Hughes, a labor leader found guilty by a Monroe county jury of conspiracy to destroy the business will soon becomes a retrying to avert a like fate for the coal dealers were trying to avert a like fate for the coal dealers were trying to avert a like fate for the coal dealers of the fate of the highest and the first of the coal dealers will be only a lame and impotent conclusion for both sides. The seal of public condemnation has been put in this county on extortion by the conviction of Hughes and the indictment of leading coal dealers. These who are most reasonsible for raising the prices of coal reside elsewhere, and must be dealt with b

To run Epiron or The New-Ner. As you are earnestly in favor of the carrying out of the Chicago platform of 1808, I ambjoin a short and clear bill which will meet

1. That the customs duty that shall be levied and paid to the Collector of the Fort of entry upon every article imported into the United States from a foreign country, or withdrawn from a bonded warehouse, on and after Oct. 1, 1893, shall be 20 per cent. ad valorer 2. The reciprocity clause of the so-called McKinley act is hereby repealed.

3. This act shall take effect upon Oct. 1, 1893; and

every act and part of an act which is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed. Such an act entirely eliminates the principle of pre-tection, which the Democratic platform declares to be sconstitutional; it also approximates as nearly to ab-

solute free trade as is possible in a revenue tariff. It is therefore in accordance with the message of Presi-dent Cleveland on that subject. It has the merit of simplicity, as it is free from those long schedules of items with which tariff bills have been overloaded, and which we believe to discriminate absurdly between articles of different varieties made

It avoids all disputes between importers and officers of the Government as to whether an article belongs to one class or another, behause the duty is the same opon every article. Yours very truly,

A FREE TRADE DENOCRAS.

The Next Pope in Prophecy. To the Epiron or The Sun-Sir: The writer of the article on "The Next Pope in Prophecy" in The Sex of Sunday last (Feb. 5) page 7, column 3, makes some strange statements concerning St. Maiacūy and his alleged prophectes, which I think should be corrected. Permit mo to state a few points which can be eally substantiated.

1. St. Malachy did not study in France. He first visited that country on the occasion of his going to
Rome in A. D. 1139 or 1140, some years after he had
resigned the Sec of Armagh.

small matter.

3. How here, not even in his supposed prophecy, predicts that there are to be two anti-fopes among the successful the present Poper yet the writer of the successful the tella is that "According to St. Matchi there to tella is that "According to St. Matchi there are to successful. From their various appellations, interpreters of the unfortunate anti-fopes," who are those interpreters and where might we procure a copy of their works, and where might we procure a copy of their works.

4. The alleged prophecy is entirely apportyphal, having been composed in 1500 A. h. four centuries and a half after the death of its alleged, surfor. For proof it may be sufficient to refer to an easily according work. Canno Offanion's "Life of St. Makelic process 183-185. The more curious, who have their proof of portunity, may copast Porter. Metretree, Manual Opportunity, may copast Porter. Metretree, Metretree, and opininger, Harris, &c. "In our days," says Lantigen Education of the famous forged prophecy concerning the Popes." But Lantigan evidently esteemed his see too highly.

Pathaparana, Feb. 9.

Pathadriputa, Feb. 9.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article in THE ics hoaded "The Gentleman with the Insulted Lady," reminds me of what happened on a Broadway stree car last summer. An old gentleman with white h beard and moustache, and as I afterward learned a cigar manufacturer of this city known as the nestor of the cigar business, had his granddaughter with him, a young girl about 12 or 13 years of age. On the opposite seat was a man who ogied and amiled with the girl until she became very nervous and resiless under the man's hipperlinents. The old gentifeman's attention being called thereby to the man's behavior, quietly leaned over to him and requested him to leave the car whereupon the ogier tried to argue, and displayed a whereupon the ogier tried to argue, and displayed a heavy waiting sitch as a part of the argument, and hardly before any one in the car knew what was going out to be a superfect of the argument and hardly before any one in the car knew what was going out to be a superfect of the argument and product by the neck and actually ktcked him out of the car, although the supposed culpit was young and much stronger man haterally than the grandfather. Bo you think his conduct was reprehensible and ungentiemanly?

Ax Eyzwinzess. the eigar business, bad his granddaughter with him.

Ireland's Color Bine, Not Green,

To the Epiton of The Sun-Fir: A paragraph which ppeared in THE SUN a few days ago upon a very intersting topic has, so far, elicited no comment whatever I refer to the color of the Irish flag, which, it was stated, was originally, and, indeed, until a compara vely recent period, blue, and not green.

I think there are a great many people, even among educated frishmen, who are not aware of this fact fremember hearing in Ireland more than twenty years ago that the old day was a good harp on a bine ground, and my informant thought at a pity that the change had ever been made—drai, because a monoionous green is not a sthetically beautiful, except in combination with other colors; and, secondly, because the green banner resembles too closely that of the false prophet Mohammed, with its terrible record of rapine and eathers. The blue portion of the British thion Jack represents I reland, and was added at the time of the union, so that its introduction into the British flag in pictures of our Revolutionary war is clearly wrong. New Youn, Feb. b, Inna.

To the Editor of the Sux-Nier Noticing you clipping as to the acoustic properties of a church when the privacy of the confessional was violated, I though

your readers might be interested in another install of remarkable acoustic properties which once cause under my notice.

The First Espitst Church of Newburyport, Mass, structure some 200 years oid, has a wainscating tending entirely around if from the choir lost tending entirely around if from the choir lost tending entirely around if from the choir lost tending a watch on the wainscattne at other end is possible to distinctly hear its tecking at the city is possible to distinctly hear its tecking at the city end. a distance of 210 feet. The lies live (Mornical Conference) by passing to distinctly hear its thening at the second of the possible to distinct of feet. The lies five (Mornout et al., a distance of 210 feet. The lies five (Mornout Temples at Sait Lake City is exactly the shape of a bee hive, only congated. Here, also one can distinctly hear an ordinary whisper from one and to the other, and Mine. Path who once sang there declared it to be the most perfect building for singing in the world. In this case, however, the peculiar shape of the roof explains the carrying of the sounds so perfectly but no such explanation is present in the Newburyport case.

BROOKLYS. Feb. 8.

STAYLESSES F. DECOM.

Jefferson Davis and Grover Cleveland. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In a recent issue of The Sun, referring to the appearance of Mr. Cieve-land's name in the latest edition of Bartlett's "Hamiliar Quotations." you say: "Public office is a public trust." frequently credited to Mr. Cleveland, was first made popular by Mr. Tilden." In the insurural address delivered by Jefferson Davis as President of the Considerate States, at Montgomer, Feb. 18, 1861, you will find these words: "All offices are but trusts held fire people." In Public 18. University of the people. r. Ala., Feb. 7, 1898.

TRYING RLOCK SYSTEM ON THE SLUSH. Street Cleaning is Not Easy in the Middle of a

Winter Storm. The block system of street cleaning was put into effect at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the district extending from Twelfth street to Fifty-ninth street and from river to river. It was a very unpropitious day, the streets being deep with mud and slush and continually sloppy with more rain, but Commissioner Brenan was well satisfied at the close of the day.

There was lots of blundering." he said. "and some of the aweepers never even found

the blocks they were assigned to, but on the whole we made out a good deal better than I expected, considering the difficulties of getting started and the storm." There are 583 blocks in the district, and one sweeper was directed to bogin scraping the surface of each at 8 o'clock in the morning. Many of the sweepers are Italians and not re-markable for intelligence or a knowledge of

the city. That is why many of them did not find their stations until several hours after the time assigned. Eighteen of them did not turn up at all, and their blocks went unswept. As a general rule work was not begun in ear-nest until nearly noon because of the difficulty

a general rule work was not begun in earnest until nearly noon because of the difficulty the bosses had in making the sweepers understand that their business was just to go ahead and sweep. Most of them seemed much impressed by the fact that something new was afoot and didn't seem to know what to do.

The section in which the system was put in operation was divided into four divisions under the direction of Superintendents Alexander J. Dowd. Thomas Brady. John McCormick. and E. J. Campbell.

"It will take three or four days to get the men familiar with the work and the machinery well olied," said Mr. Bronnan. "Then I think we will show you some pretty good work."

The managers of the Stewart building, in which the Department of Street Cleaning has its rooms, are on strike against the horde of applicants for jobs. From fifty to 200 men apply overy day for work. The applicants are not as a rule elegant in appearance. The tenants have protested against riding up and down in elevators crowded with them, and at last the managers of the building have deciared that applicants will not walk if they can get into the elevators by hook or crook. A man was stationed by the Chambers street elevator yes-terday who scrutinized every person that tried to enter the car.

Heretofore applicants have had to pass the required medical examination in the rooms in the Stewart building. Commissioner Brennan said yesterday that next week these medical examinations would be made in a room in the basement of the City Hall. That will relieve the sensitive noses of the tenants of the Stewart building.

DR. RUPPANER'S HALF MILLION. Litigation Begun and Contest by a Stater Expected.

The estate of Dr. Antoine Ruppaner, who for many years was the physician at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has been brought intolitigation in the Supreme Court in an action to determine the validity of the will and codicil. There are a large number of claimants to the estate. which is valued at over half a million dollars and many of them reside in Switzerland. Dr. Rupraner was brought here from

Switzerland when he was a poor boy, and was educated by Prof. Agassiz. In his later years he accumulated wealth rapidly, and at the time of his death had a fortune in securities amounting to about \$250,000, and also a safe deposit box in the Second National Bank at Twenty-third street and Broadway, in which were bonds and papers of the value of \$70,000. These, under the terms of his will, were put in the care of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The Doctor died on July 30 last, at

pany. The Doctor died on July 30 last, at Concord, Mass, while on a visit to friends. In addition to the securities and bonds left by him he also had a valuable collection of paintings, water colors, and bric-à-brac. He executed his will at Concord on July 26 last, and made a codicil two days later. He appointed John S. Keves of Concord and Theodore E. Smith of this city executors. The present action in the Supreme Court to determine the validity of the will is brought by them.

By the torms of the will the Doctor left to the town of Alistetten, Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, \$25,000, the income to be used by the overseers of the poor to buy bread twice a year and distribute it among those who are in want and need. He left to Carl Haselbach, Canton Appensell, Switzerland, 50,000 francs for the purpose of educating his children, and to Ida, Clara S., and Anansia Haselbach, the annual income of 25,000 francs. To Barbette the income for life of \$0,000 francs. The Doctor provided that his library should go to the University/of Berne, with 20,000/francs. By his codicil, executed two days later, \$10,000 francy and the care and maintenance.

By his codicil, executed two days later, \$10,-600 was bequeathed to Harrard University, for the use of the Harvard Medical School, to be called the Dr. Ruppaner Fund, and the residue of his fortune was given to Carl Haselbach of Switzerland. bach of Switzerland.

A sister of Dr. Ruppaner, it is understood, intends to contest the will of her brother, as it

makes no provision for her.

military experts in London last week by the inventor, Eric S. Bruce. Incandescent lamps, it was shown, could be used in the hydrogen contents of a balloon with per fect safety. The chief point claim is that it secures an elevation beyond the capacity of other means.

A German statistician finds that the most "unlucky" day of the week, so far as accidents to human beings are concerned, is not Priday, but Monday; 10.74 per cent, of all accidents occur on Mondays, 15.51 per cent. on Tuesdays, 16.31 per cent. on Wednesdays, 15.47 per cent, on Thursdays, 16.38 per cent, on Fridays, the same per cent, on Saturdays, and 2.60 per cent, on Sundays. From these figures it not only appears that Friday is from these injuries it not only appears that the one day not the unlucktest day in this regard, but that one day is pretty much as another. The "lucky" character of Sunday is explained by the fact of little or no work being done that day.

During twelve months ending June 30, 1891, 4,198 casualties occurred on the coasts of the United Kingdom. There was a heavy increase in the number of lives lost as compared with the previous twelve months, the number being 523 against 406. The cases of total loss rose from 281 to 344, and the serious casualties from 826 to 857. One thousand four hundred and seventy-four collisions occurred in the year. Of the 4,198 casualties, 3,464 befell British and colonial ships, and 487 of the 523 lives lost were from these ships. In the past thirty years 4,807 vessels have been lost on the shores of the United Kingdom, involving the less of 21,040 lives.

Brazil is involved in serious difficulty with both Italy and Germany because of outrages perpetrated on Ger-

man and Italian subjects in Brazil. An Italian was horribly mutilated and tortured, so that he died by members of a guerrida band at San Vincente, in the State of Rio Grande, last November, and another Italian was brutally maltreated by a Lieutenant of po lice at Vismao, fit the same State, in December. The Brazillan authoraties promised that punishment should be dealt and reparation made, but this has not been done. Instructions have now been sent to the Italian Minister at Ilio de Janeiro to inform the Brazil ian Government that "sufficient time hav-ing elapsed for full inquiry into the matter, Italy looks for prompt and complete satisfaction, and that, should the not be given, she will be compelled to adopt measures demanded by the gravity of the circumstances. Germany is seeking satisfaction because, as alleged last christmas Day the police of San Paolo entered a private meeting of the German San Paolo entered a private meating of the German Workmen's Club at that place, attacked men women, and children with their maked swords, and ended by plandering the house. The reason alleged for the assault is that a mulatte detective was refused admit tance to the club. The German papers say the policemen "perpetrated acts of brutality such as savages would shrink from"

The Roman Catholie Country To the Europe of The Sus-Sir: In your admirable

condensation of the statistics of the Roman Catholic Caurch in the United States in this day's Six the total Roman Catholic population is reported at 8.032.021, "nearly double in number the strongest Protestante Noman Catholic population is reported at 8.02,521, "nearly double in tember the strongest Protestant denomination, the Methodist." To add attempts to this statement it is said: "They are alone aimost as numerous as the Baptists and Methodists together, though in these two Churches are gathered three-fourtle of the Protestant communicants of this country."

Leaving it to some member of the various denominations to explain the distinction between "communicants" and "population" in resignous statistics, permit inse to observe that every man, woman, and child is counted in the Holman "attholic figures. The parish prest in woking up his acheditic estimates five persons in every family, and thus the average population is found. Not all the members of the Roman Catholic Church van therefore be called communicants. The only condition of membership in that church is become constrained as the condition of membership in that church is become and exercicly makes the person a Christian, according to the communicant is supplied to be one who may that a communicant is supplied to be one who may the communicant is and common Catholic church as the some communicant is supplied to be one who communicant of the communicant in the Roman Catholic Church.

The last paragraph in The Sick editorial is food for thought and study for every American Protestiant.

New York, Feb b. Barkenon Non-assertivempus.

—A man confined in a Texas jail under sentence to be hanged, winds up a cheerful letter to a friend with "Yours in hoc."

"Yours in hoc."

—Mr. Austin Corbin, says a Colorado newspaper, has purchased twenty elk in Wyoming for his New Hamp-

ahire game preserva.

—It is probably not known to the general public that all the names placed before Chinese abops and laundries are false. Every Chinaman in business has a "shop name" and a "private name." and by the latter he is known only to his family and intimate acquaint-

-The Mormon Tabernacie in Salt Lake City is the most perfect whispering gallery in the world. It beats the domes of St. Panu's and the Washington Capitol. The dropping of a pin into a ping hat at one end of the huge structure is distinctly heard by persons at the -In her emotional plays Clara Morris usually cries

real tears. She is intensely nervous in temperament, so it is not difficult for her to do this. She says that to make the tears start it is only necessary to look fixedly at some point for a few seconds. She generally looks at the gallery.

—After a burgiar in a San Francisco clothing store had packed up two valless of goods he came face to face with his resection in a large mirror, fired five bul-

lets into the image, thinking it was the watchman, and barely escaped before the arrival of the policemen whom his shots summoned. -A traveller who has been down among the mountaineers of Tennesses save that their usual formula of greeting and interest on meeting a stranger is,
"Howdy," and after the stranger has returned this saiutation, "What's your name?" This exhibition of curiusity is perfectly frank, and no disrespect is intended
by it

-In a down-town chop house one frequently hears —In a down-town chop house one frequently hears the order, "Mince pie, with a slip." The "slip" is melted cheese poured over the pie. It sounds as if mothing less than a herolo direction could conquer such a compound, but, as a matter of fact, the victima of the "pie and slip" habit do not appear to be any more dyspeptic than the average frequenter of lunch counters and restantivity.

counters and restaurants.

The Italian who keeps a well-known table d'Adre in were served to an American who happened to be among the gnests, served hot and well seasoned, but, ical occurrence the proprietor declared: " If I have a peestol I kills data man for to do such a ting as dat."

—A collector of curios in this city prides himself on a plece of quartz that has two crystals on its face. These crystals form a perfect cross, one intersecting the other stright angles, and a little hollow behind them throws them into high relief. It is the only known specimen of the kind, and came from the West. The Indians used to have a poetical tradition that the small orystals of this mineral found on the upper Hudson and about Lake George were the tears of atricken deer

-The wages paid to variety actors are fully up to those earned by people in "the legitimate." It has been reported that Cinquevalli, the juggier, and Trewey, the man who disguises his face and performs shadow plays with his fingers, receive over \$500 each a week. Wood and Shepard, who are familiar to all frequenters of local vaudeville theatres, sars \$250 a week by playing in a little sketch that lasts fifteen or twenty minutes. They are exceptionally good mass-cians, however, as well as funny comedians, and their

violoncello and piano duets are really artistic.

— During a performance by a negre minstrel company in a tewn near New York one of the end men related a story that probably a few in the audience had heard before—it occasionally happens that way at the minstreis'. The joke had barely been uttered when a big appearance, then remarked in a contrite tone, "I-I knew it was a chestnut, but I didn't suppose you were going to ring it up on me that way." The mirth on the stage at this remark was as great as that in the audi--A sea Captain who was remonstrated with for vie-

—A sea Captain who was remonstrated with for vis-lent language said: "I began as a cabin boy and work, ad my way to the quarter deck, and have followed the sea all my life, so I claim to know a little about sailors, and I tell you that you can't be easy with 'em and make em work. They have to be sworn at or they don't think you amount to anything. A foremast hand goes about his business quicker and does his work bet-ter if you damn his eyes a few times than he dees if you merely tell him what you want done. I'm not spe-cially fond of swearing, but I tell you I have to make a practice of it to make those beggars work."

—Aritist are investrate in their complaints of hard times, but it really seems from the reports not only of

times, but it really seems from the reports not only of painters but of dealers, that there is not a lively trade except in small or cheap pictures, like water colors. An up-town dealer says that the brick-brac sheps are cutting into the profits of the picture business at a dreadful rate, because "the money that used to be spent for paintings is going for poreslain, clocks, bronses, rugs, laces, and all that sort of thing. When Mrs. 6—reformingly have because the beauty of the state of the second of t Mrs. 5— refurnished her big house she didn't buy a pioture. There is one firm in this city that has sold \$200,000 worth of tapestries alone this season." —All of the members of the Booth family were ex-

cellent fencers, but Edwin has never been known to lose bimself in the heat of stage conflict, as his father did. It is one of the traditions of a San Francisce theatre that the elder Booth, while playing Redord III., backed his Richmond quite over the footlights and into the bass drum. John Wilkes Booth once can-tioned an actor to be well on his guard in a combat that they were to fight together, because he (Booth) sometimes forgot himself. The actor enswered "If you draw blood from me, sir, the fight will be in ear-nest." This was at the Boston Museum. The actor's

name was Richard Whalley. pair shop by a whole block. The two are connected by what seems to be a telephone, except that a jingle bell worked by a string is substituted for a crank and gong as a matter of fact there is no electricity about this affair. The sound conductor is merely a piece of fine, strong twine, knotted at each and into a little sheep akin diaphragm that is stretched like a drum head over a tin cylinder not so large as a man's fist. Toy "telephones" of a similar description are sold in the streets, but this is perhaps the first instance of their adoption for practical business purposes. —In some of the New England towns and villages it

is still customary to ring a church or factory bell at 9 o'clock at night, and no further back than war times it was a general practice in cities of over 20,000 peo-ple. This custom perpetuates the currew (over e./e., cover fire) of William the Conqueror's time, when church bells were rung to notify the people that it was time to bank the fires and put out the lights. There is a strong New England element in Brooklyn, and it may be owing to this fact that the practice has been maintained in the neighbor ing city of ringing the City Hall bell at 9 o'clock every night. It is a good thing on some accounts, because it enables the residents of the vicinity to set their clocks and watches. -There is a famous specialist in New York who has

performed many operations for the emargement of the mass: air passages, and public speakers, actors and singers are said to have been much benefited in consequence of the "reaming out" process. In his opinion nearly half of the people are unconscious sufferers from insufficient air supply, due to tortuous, mis-shapen, or constricted upper mostries. The national catarrh causes thickening of the mucous membrane and obstructive swellings. He says that persons who breathe through the mouth—an unhealthy mode and one that gives a stopid appearance to a person—should submit to examination at once. The survery needful n cutting out the bone and membrane is not very painful, as cocaine is used to produce local insensibility.

—A reporter who was passing through a squalid district luths lower part of the city, noticed a curious and unintelligible sign across the street. It was an upright frame, covered with oticioth, on which was painted: "oiled ish," "ggs and acon," "ried iams," "teak and nions," "udding and ie," with other words of equally mysterious import. Crossing the street to observe more closely what this thing night be, he found that the place was a restaurant, and that the sign was a bill of fare. The initial letter of each word had been painted in red, which had been faded by the sun and rain to a mere ghost of color, while the other

letters, being in black, had held their own. "Olled ish," therefore, tecamed "boiled fish," and other words resolved thumesives into "eggs and bacon, "fried clame," "sienk and onlone," "pudding and pie." -The japperized wood of Arizona has become well known by reason of the many cabinet specimens, paper weights, and decorative slabs of it that are sent to the Eastern cities, but this is by no means the only petrified forest in this country. In the Hoodeo district of the Yellowstone many stumps of trees are found con verted to stone, some of them showing knots, grain of the wood, and bark as plainly as the living tree, and the pebbly beaches of the Yellowstone River are strewn with tons of fragments of fessil wood. In the dreary desert of the Dakota Bad Lands leaf impressions are frequently found in the hardened clay, and at Little Missourt, at the point known as the Burning Mountain, where a coal scam has been on fire since nobady

thirty feet long. This is remarkable on account of the almost total lack of tree life in this region at present. From Brookive Life.
Wife (severely) - Drunk, as usual John-John-No, m' dear; drunker 'n ushual.

knows when, there are half a dozen tree trunks at

Chappie's Cause for Agitation

From Truh. Well, Mand Anderson is a widow at last, boys," said "Yes," said Chappie, "I'm giad she welected me. I'd have been a dead man now. Fawncy "

Solid vestibuled trains to Montreal via New York Con-tral and Adirondack and St Lawrence line. Elegant asseping and dining cars.—4ds.